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All US Forces Should Be Withdrawn from S. Korea at Once

President KIM IL SUNG

Grants Interview with NHK Commentator

President Kim Il Sung on Jul. 3 granted an interview with Japanese TV commentator Ogata Akira, who is the director of the commentators' board of NHK (the Japan Broadcasting Association), in Pyongyang.

The exclusive interview was nation-wide televised here by the TV broadcasting company on the evening of Jul. 13. The 40-miuute programme drew the keen attention of Japanese public and Korean nationals here, as President Kim Il Sung for the first time appeared in an interview programme of the Japanese TV broadcasting company.

In his interview, the President gave a profound view of such a number of questions raised by the Japanese commentator as the present trend of the world situation, Korea's reunification, economic construction in the DPRK, trade with Japan, 200-mile economic sea zone and independent foreign policy of the DPRK.

Follows the full text of the interview released by the Korean Central News Agency:

President Kim Il Sung on Jul. 3 granted Japanese TV commentator Ogata Akira an exclusive interview. (KCNA Radiophoto)

I am grateful to you for your good-will visit to our country and warmly welcome you.

Now I am going to answer your questions.

Trend of World Situation

QUESTION: Mr. President, what is your opinion about the present trend of the world situation?

ANSWER: At present the world situation seems to be very complex outwardly, but I think history is moving along the right track.

Now is an era of independence. This is characteristic of the present trend of history.

Whereas the past period was an era of the struggle of peoples for independence, now is an era of the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for peace, democracy and socialism waged by the peoples who have won independence. Many countries are now striving to build an independent economy to consolidate the national independence they have won.

At present many countries of the world demand independence. The countries of the Third World demand independence and so do the socialist countries. The peoples of the developed capitalist countries are also calling for independence, striving to move along the path of independence. No country is now willing to be subordinated to others.

This is why we think that history is today moving along the right track according to its own law of development.

Concerning the Asian situation you asked me what is my view. The Asian situation is also very good.

The Asian peoples, too, want to live independently in keeping with the trend of the development of history. In particular, the Southeast Asian countries are persistent in seeking independence.

All the Asian peoples demand the dismantling of the military bases of the imperialists in Asia. Following this trend, the "SEATO" was disbanded some time ago.

The Asian peoples are now struggling to convert Asia into a zone clear of any military base of the imperialists. This struggle is waged by the peoples of Korea, Japan, Thailand and many other countries.

The Asian peoples are striving to build an Asia free from foreign interference, an Asia for Asians. We think this is very gratifying.

Korea's Reunification

QUESTION: At present much attention of the world is focussed on Korea. In particular, Japan as its neighbour is directing serious attention to it. Under these circumstances the Carter Administration of the United States promised in its campaign commitments to withdraw its troops from Korea.

Mr. President, how do you think, in this connection, of the question of Korea's reunification and the question of dialogue between Korea and the United States?

ANSWER: I have already touched on these questions in my talk with the executive managing editor of Yomiuri Shimbun.

I think it was very good that U.S. President Carter promised to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is demanded by the U.S. people themselves and unanimously demanded by the Asian peoples. Not to speak of the Korean people, the Japanese people, too, call for it. Such being the situation, the U.S. authorities could not but promise to withdraw their troops from south Korea.

But the recent pronouncements in Washington make us believe that there is a discrepancy between the commitments and the deed of the U.S. authorities.

Contrary to their election commitments, the U.S. authorities say these days that they would withdraw only the ground troops while leaving the air force in south Korea. The air force is also one of the armed forces, so they should withdraw it together with the ground force if they are willing to pull their troops out of south Korea.

The U.S. authorities also say that they will withdraw the troops from south Korea over a period of four to five years phase by phase. I think this, too, runs counter to their election pledges. Because the U.S. President's tenure of office is four years. Hearing that they will withdraw their forces in four to five years when the President's term of office is four years, it is difficult to decide whether all their troops will be pulled out while Carter is in office or not. Therefore, with regard to this question I think we will have to wait and see.

If the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea this will mean the elimination of one of the biggest obstacles in the way of the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

In the U.S. authorities' acts there is something especially contradictory to their campaign pledges, and this is their support to the south Korean authorities that are strengthening the fascist dictatorship.

In the election pledges U.S. President Carter declared that he would not give aid to a country where human rights are suppressed. But today he is going against it. The U.S. authorities are talking much about the problem of human rights in other countries and taking this or that kind of measure. However, they not only refrain from mentioning the south Korean authorities' harsh suppression of human rights but also continue to give aid to them.

Today the south Korean authorities are suppressing human rights and obliterating democracy in south Korea, which is a great obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea. To remove this obstacle is a very important and urgent question for the Korean people.

Only when all obstacles to the reunification of our nation are removed as soon as possible and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is achieved, can peace in Asia be better preserved, too. If Korea is not reunified but remains divided, I think the tension in our country cannot be removed completely and, furthermore, the situation of Asia and the world will also remain disturbed.

This is why we are making every possible effort to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of our country as early as possible.

Tomorrow is the fifth anniversary of the publication of the historic July 4 north-south joint statement. We will in the future, too, as in the past, advocate the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement and make vigorous efforts for their realization.

The entire Korean people desire the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The peoples of the world also want it.

If the south Korean authorities discontinue the fascist suppression of the people and the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea, the Korean people will surely reunify their country independently in a peaceful way on the principle of great national unity.

As for the matter of dialogue between our country and the United States, we proposed the U.S. authorities long ago to hold talks. Therefore, I think if the U.S. authorities want it, there will be a dialogue at any time. Yet, so far we have got no word from the U.S. authorities. In the future, too, we will continue to knock at the door of dialogue.

Economic Construction

QUESTION: We saw everything in your Republic during our current visit. Frankly, industry and agriculture in your Republic are far more advanced than we had imagined.

In recent years, however, we think the advanced industrial nations, Third World countries and socialist states have all been undergoing an economic crisis.

Under such circumstances, how are you, Mr. President, going to cope with the economic construction in your Republic?

ANSWER: As you said, the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries and even some socialist countries are now undergoing economic difficulties. The economic difficulties of these countries are different in their nature.

The economic difficulties of the developing countries have arisen in the process of building an independent national economy to consolidate their national independence. The main difficulty of these countries is the food shortage caused by the influence of the cold front. Many developing countries are now concentrating their efforts on agriculture. This shows, I believe, that these countries have favourable prospects for overcoming the economic difficulties and building an independent national economy in the future.

The economic difficulties of the developed capitalist countries are a fuel crisis and a raw material crisis.

The fuel crisis is a trouble caused by a big power's monopoly and sway over fuel. The fuel crisis experienced by the developed capitalist countries is a mishap due to the big power's monopoly and control of oil. This power is pursuing the policy of restraining the tempo of economic development of the advanced industrial countries. I think this is the cause of the fuel crisis in the developed capitalist countries.

As for the raw material crisis, it has come about owing to the vigorous struggle of the newly independent countries to defend their natural resources, which has made it impossible for the advanced industrial states to take away raw materials from those countries at will as in the past. Therefore, if the advanced industrial states try to carry away raw materials at cheap prices from the developing countries, hanging on to the old international economic order, they cannot solve the question. The advanced industrial states should technically help the developing countries to build an independent national economy, and should pay fair prices for the raw materials they take from these countries on the principle of satisfying each other's needs. Only by so doing can they solve the question of raw materials.

Some of the socialist countries are undergoing economic difficulties partly due to the depression in the market of the developed capitalist countries. The economic difficulties of these socialist countries have also arisen in the process of making faster progress. Therefore, I think that socialist countries can successfully overcome the economic difficulties by themselves.

As for our country, it is free from the influence of any worldwide economic upheaval because we have already built an independent national economy with the Juche-oriented industry based on our own raw materials as its core. If there is an economic difficulty with us, it has come from the extensive economic construction prompted by a desire to build more.

We are now working out a new seven-year national economic plan. We are going to carry out the new seven-year plan with our own raw materials and our own technology by relying on the Juche-oriented industry. Our people will overcome any economic difficulty cropping up in the future with their own efforts.

Trade with Japan

QUESTION: We hope that you, Mr. President, will frankly express your opinion about the question of trade with Japan.

ANSWER: Japan is one of the countries geographically nearest to our country. So, we think that promotion of trade between Korea and Japan is beneficial to the peoples of both countries.

If Japan purchases goods from our country, its neighbour, rather than from afar in case they are available in our country, this will be beneficial to her because the freightage, for one thing, will be less expensive. The same will be true of our country. It will be better to buy goods we need from Japan situated close to us rather than importing them from far-away Europe. Therefore, it accords with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan to develop trade between the two countries.

We hope to further develop the trade between the two countries in keeping with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

For the further development of trade between Korea and Japan, I think, it is very important for the Japanese Government to give up the unfriendly policy towards our country and observe the principles of equality and mutual benefit in trade. The Japanese Government should not discriminate against our country but sell anything we want. However, it does not do so yet.

I will take one example.

A few years ago when Mr. Kuno Chuji visited our country we expressed a hope for brisk trade between our two countries. After that, we ordered a big iron and steel plant from Japan for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. Thus, Japanese technicians came to our country; they discussed matters with us and made a field survey, too. But after they returned home, we have got no word from them.

According to the reports of the Western press, the bargain was cancelled under the pressure of the south Korean authorities on the ground that if Japan exported the iron and steel plant to our country it would help increase the national power of our country to present a greater menace to south Korea.

Japan's refusal to sell a blast furnace to our country could not prevent us from building the iron and steel works. True, we have not built such a big blast furnace as we ordered to Japan, but we have built a 1,500 cubic metre furnace.

If such abnormal act of the Japanese Government against our country is discontinued, I think the trade between Korea and Japan will make brisk headway.

200-M. Economic Sea Zone

QUESTION: We think the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far taken a very serious attitude with regard to the question of 200-mile economic sea limit. But the reports say that the DPRK has also decided to set the 200-mile economic sea limit beginning August 1 this year. Japan is greatly shocked by this.

So far 1,500 boats of medium and small fishery workers from West Japan have been catching about 65,000 tons of fish within the 200-mile economic sea limit of the DPRK. There is no fishery agreement between Japan and the DPRK now. Under such conditions what can be the form by which the fishing operations of the Japanese fishing boats can be sanctioned in the 200-mile economic sea limit declared by the DPRK? In case a fishery agreement is to be concluded, can even a private agreement be recognized as valid?

ANSWER: Many discussions on the question of the 200-mile sea limit are held in international meetings. This question was raised first by Latin-American countries a few years ago. At that time many big countries opposed it. But recently big countries have declared the 200-mile economic sea limit even before an international decision on this problem is adopted. Especially the countries around us have declared it. The United States was the first to declare the 200-mile fishing waters limit. This was followed by the Soviet Union and Japan.

Under such conditions we could not but adopt the decision on establishing the 200-mile economic sea limit to defend the sovereignty of the country on the principle of independence. Our country's adoption of this decision is simply no more than an exercise of our national sovereignty and an unavoidable step taken due to the objective circumstances.

The decision of our country on establishing the 200-mile economic sea limit will go into force on August 1. Press reports said that the decision of Japan on establishing the 200-mile fishing waters limit would be put into force on July 1.

Our country and Japan have no diplomatic relations. But we think that Korea and Japan should observe the reciprocal principle in regard to the question of the 200-mile economic sea limit.

As for the fishing problem of the Japanese fishermen within the 200-mile economic sea limit of our country, we do not want to give a shock to the Japanese fishermen. We will always strive to avoid inflicting losses on the Japanese people, small fishermen of Japan in particular. Discussions should be held with the functionaries concerned as to how this question will be dealt with in the future.

Independent Foreign Policy

QUESTION: What do you think, Mr. President, of your independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea and your relations with the socialist countries?

ANSWER: The independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea will put no obstacle in the way of development of the relations with the socialist countries.

The independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea does not contradict the interests of other socialist countries because the Juche idea calls for deciding on all our policies by our people themselves in conformity to the actual conditions of our country. On the contrary, it makes it possible to further strengthen the unity with the socialist countries.

The correctness of our independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea has now been ever more clearly demonstrated by the actual life. The vitality of our independent foreign policy is becoming more apparent with each passing day.

QUESTION: During our current visit to your country we have looked round many schools, and in this course we found that your children have a great aptitude for music. When we heard that you, Mr. President, give guidance so that all people may acquire a mastery of more than one musical instrument, we thought it really good.

Permit us to ask a question that may touch on your private affairs. Reading your biography, we came across the passage about the "*chojangga*" (cradle song) which Mother Kang Ban Sok had sung. We think this must have some connection with your guidance of children to play more than one kind of musica instrument. We shall be obliged if you tell us about this.

ANSWER: We make all children play more than one kind of musical instrument so that all people may live an optimistic life and wage a struggle full of hope with confidence in the future.

I heard many songs sung by my mother in my childhood. Later these songs inspired me to live and fight optimistically.

My mother implanted patriotism in my heart, always telling me to love the country and become a faithful servant of the people. I still remember this with deep emotion.

We make all our children learn to sing so that they will grow up to be fine workers who will live and struggle with optimism for the fatherland and the people.

I am very glad to have made the acquaintance of such good friends like you.

Our friendly talk with you today will be very useful in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

I would like to express my thanks once again for your visit to our country. (Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

45th Anniv. of Mother Kang Ban Sok's Death

A central memorial meeting was held on July 31 at the People's Palace of Culture on the 45th anniversary of the death of Mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent communist and prominent political activist.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Mother Kang Ban Sok who devoted her whole life to the sacred cause—the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of the Party and power bodies and working people's organisations, soldiers of the People's Army and working people and women in Pyongyang.

Also present at the meeting were the members of the 34th honourvisiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Sin Jong Su, chairman of the Tushima headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The platform was taken up by Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Jong Ok, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Gun Mo, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Chol Man, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Pak Su Dong, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung Tae, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Chong Dong Chol, Hwang Jang Yop, Chon Chang Chol, Kang Hyon Su, Kim Song Ae, Kim Bong Ju, Chang Yun Pil and Chi Jae Kyong and leading functionaries of the Party and power bodies and working people's organisations and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

All the attendants rose to their feet and observed a moment's silence with deep reverence in memory of Mother Kang Ban Sok.

A memorial address was made at the meeting by Comrade Chong Jun Gi.

Saying that it is 45 years now since Mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent revolutionary fighter and prominent leader of the Korean women's movement, passed away, he reviewed the shining revolutionary life and imperishable revolutionary exploits of the mother who dedicated her whole life to the sacred struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women.

Born on April 21, 1892, in Chilgol, Ha-ri, Ryongsan myon, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province, Mother Kang Ban Sok received education in a patriotic and revolutionary family and had a fervent anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and a noble and strong character from early years.

The speaker said:

Mother Kang Ban Sok who had waged a relentless struggle overcoming a grim trial with a boundless fidelity to the revolutionary cause and a firm conviction of the victory of the revolution, passed away to our sorrow on July 31, 1932, at the age of 40, not to see the restoration of the fatherland. But the noble revolutionary life of the mother who performed undying fighting exploits and possessed a lofty revolutionary spirit shines for ever in the hearts of our people.

The life of Mother Kang Ban Sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and prominent leader of the Korean women's movement, is a shining life of undying exploits in the history of the national-liberation struggle and the communist women's movement in our country.

With a noble determination to share life and death, weal and woe with Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, on the road of the revolution, she did her best to help Kim Hyong Jik in his revolutionary work under whatever difficult circumstances.

Comrade Chong Jun Gi said that

Mother Kang Ban Sok enters deep among women to awaken them revolutionarily.

Mother Kang Ban Sok is the great mother of Korea who brought up the sun of Korea and supported the revolutionary cause of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people.

The mother did all she could to bring up her son, the respected and beloved leader, into the sagacious leader and great savior of our nation who would achieve the restoration of the fatherland and build a paradise of the people in this land.

Amid the deep and noble love and profound care of the mother the respected and beloved leader grew up to be the great leader of the revolution who would hew out the road ahead of the country and the nation and took the sacred road for the restoration of the fatherland, the speaker noted, and went on: After the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung started his revolutionary activities, the mother, disregarding her own hardships and danger, helped the great leader in his revolutionary work in every way.

The speaker said that Mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent woman revolutionary fighter, was a prominent leader of the Korean women's movement who opened the beginning of the communist women's movement in our country by brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader in the movement for the emancipation of the women.

It was not until the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stood in the van of the revolution and founded a Juche-oriented idea of women's emancipation that the revolutionary road for the emancipation of the women opened in our country, and the Korean women's movement made its genuine beginning only after Mother Kang Ban Sok started the women's movement, upholding the great leader's idea of women's emancipation.

Guided and helped by the great leader, Mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent communist revolutionary fighter, formed an anti-Japanese women's association, the first communistic women's revolutionary organisation in our country, on December 26, 1926, to translate into practice the unique idea and policy of the women's question expounded by the respected and beloved leader, and she became its chairman in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire women's association members and women.

The formation of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association thanks to the energetic activities of Mother Kang Ban Sok was a historic event which opened the road of a new turn in the development of the movement for the emancipation of the women and the social political life of the women in our country.

The Anti-Japanese Women's Association formed by Mother Kang Ban Sok was a revolutionary women's organisation of a new type which struck its roots deep among the broad masses of working women, opposed to Japanese imperialism and a revolutionary women's organisation of Juche type which was guided by the respected and beloved leader's idea of the emancipation of the women and struggled for its implementation.

Mother Kang Ban Sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter energetically struggled for the freedom and emancipation of the women, taking the Anti-Japanese Women's Association as a weapon of struggle, the speaker stressed.

Thanks to the energetic revolutionary activities of Mother Kang Ban Sok, the women's emancipation movement of our country freed itself from all the evil consequences of the preceding period and grew and developed into a militant and revolutionary movement following only the road of the great leader and many women grew up to be ardent revolutionaries faithful to the great leader, looking up to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem as the lodestar of liberation and the sun of the nation.

The undying exploits performed by Mother Kang Ban Sok in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women constitute a firm asset for the development of the communist women's movement in our country and still powerfully propel the struggle of our people and women for the final solution of the women's question.

Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, was a typical woman revolutionary who was possessed of a boundless fidelity to the revolution, indomitable revolutionary spirit, strong will and noble virtues; she was a paragon of the Korean women, beautiful, kind-hearted and resourceful.

The speaker declared: Mother Kang Ban Sok dedicated her whole life to the struggle for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people and for the development of the women's movement in our country along a new path and performed immeasurably precious revolutionary exploits for the Korean revolution and the cause of women's emancipation.

The mother departed from us too early, but the lofty revolutionary spirit and undying revolutionary exploits of the mother will shine brilliantly like a star in the glorious revolutionary history of our people and remain for ever, recorded in the history of the movement for the emancipation of the women, the speaker noted.

The speaker said that the restoration of the fatherland and the cause of the women's emancipation which Mother Kang Ban Sok had aspired after so eagerly have been brilliantly realised by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Memorial meetings were held also in all provinces, cities and counties on the 45th anniversary of the death of Mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent communist and prominent political activist. (KCNA)

Report of Supreme Command

DPRK Establishes Marine Military Boundary

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A report of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army was published on Aug. 1. Follows the full text of the report.

Demanded by the situation prevailing in our country, the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army establishes the military boundary to reliably safeguard the economic sea zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and firmly defend military, the national interests and sovereignty of the country.

The military boundary is up to 50 miles from the starting line of the territorial waters in the East Sea and to the boundary line of the economic sea zone in the West Sea.

In the military boundary (on the sea, in the sea and in the sky) acts of foreigners, foreign military vessels and foreign military planes are prohibited and civilian ships and civilian planes (excluding fishing boats) are allowed to navigate or fly only with appropriate prior agreement or approval.

In the military boundary (on the sea, in the sea and in the sky) civilian vessels and civilian planes shall not conduct acts for military purposes or acts infringing upon the economic interests.

Rodong Sinmun on 50th Birthday of CPLA

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) August 1 carries an editorial headlined "Half-Century of Glorious Struggle and Victory" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China was an event of weighty significance in the history of the arduous struggle of the Chinese people, the editorial says.

It goes on:

The half century covered by the CPLA is shining with the glorious struggle and victory for freedom, independence and socialism.

The CPLA, together with the Chinese people, got over all difficulties and trials, routed the formidable enemies within and without and emerged victorious in the anti-imperialist national liberation war and the revolutionary civil war and thus opened up a new history of the people on the vast land of China. The Chinese people and People's Liberation Army have converted old China plagued with famine and poverty into a new socialist China full of new life in a brief historical period.

In the flames of the hard-fought struggle the CPLA has grown in strength to be the invincible people's armed forces, firmly prepared politically, ideologically and in military technique.

Today the fraternal Chinese people and People's Liberation Army are effecting a new upsurge in the revolution and construction and guarding the defence line of the motherland with credit under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng who sagaciously guides the Chinese people, carrying on the behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The CPLA soldiers are stepping up the revolutionization and modernization of their units by widely waging the mass movement for learning from Lei Feng and the hard-bone sixth company.

The recent Third Plenary Meeting of the 10th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was of great importance in the struggle to expose the crimes of the "gang of four," liquidate the poison spread by them and realise the stability of the country.

The fraternal Chinese people are now warmly supporting and hailing the success of the plenary meeting with great joy. They are filled with the determination to significantly meet the forthcoming 11th National Congress of the Party by achieving new success in the revolution and construction, rallied still closer around their leader and party.

The Chinese people and People's Liberation Army are fighting to liberate Taiwan Province, a part and parcel of their country.

The struggle of the Chinese people to build their country into a modernized socialist power and realise the reunification of the country within the present century will surely emerge victorious.

The Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army are sincerely rejoiced, as over their own, over the shining achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the revolution and construction, and hail them warmly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Joining hands firmly from long ago, the Korean and Chinese peoples have been keeping out the road to national liberation and class emancipation, to socialist revolution and construction; and through their own experience they have realized that their destinies are inseparably related to each other as teeth to lips."

The peoples and armies of the two countries established the unbreakable bonds of friendship in the fierce struggle against the common enemy.

They have fought side by side and won victories together, always sharing life and death, weal and woe, in the sacred battles against imperialism and for freedom and liberation.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, the fine sons and daughters of China came out to the Korean front as volunteers and helped our people's struggle with blood under the banner of resisting America and aiding Korea, upholding the teachings of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

They fought heroically against the aggressors, together with our people and officers and men of the People's Army, taking care of every mountain, every river, every tree and every blade of grass of Korea, and performed feats which will shine long.

And today the fraternal Chinese people and People's Liberation Army actively support and encourage the just struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Korea-China friendship is a great friendship personally provided and fostered by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and an undying friendship that has withstood the test of history.

It is also a militant friendship between true class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and a precious friendship forged with blood in the common struggle against imperialism.

Today the friendship between the peoples and armies of Korea and China grows stronger and develops under the deep concern and care of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to China in April 1975 was an epochal event which developed the Korea-China friendship sealed in blood onto a higher stage.

The peoples and armies of Korea and China will fight side by side and win victory together as comrades-in-arms and class brothers in the future, too, as they repulsed the common enemy and emerged victorious in firm unity in the past.

Our people will do all they can to further strengthen friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people.

The Korean people heartily wish the fraternal Chinese people and people's liberation Army new success in the revolution and construction.

Militant Korea-China friendship will be everlasting. (KCNA)

NHK Crew Speak of DPRK

A delegation of the Japan Broadcasting Association (NHK) visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for two weeks since around the end of June. Members of the delegation talked about their impression of the DPRK in an NHK radio Program, "Wadaino Hoseki" on July 12.

Follows excerpt of the program.

Question: What was the purpose of your visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

Answer: The DPRK is a neighbouring country. But these are no diplomatic relations between our two countries. It takes only 2 hours and 40 minutes if we fly directly from Tokyo to Pyongyang by jet-plane. Yet it now takes one or two days for us to visit Pyongyang via Peking, or via Moscow.

We wondered what kind of country this country is, as that country does not have any diplomatic relations with our country. So we wished to see that country, which has been attracting the special attention since the Vietnam War, and wished to have an interview with President Kim Il Sung by all means.

DPRK's Policy Toward U.S.

Q: What about Korea's policy toward the U.S?

A: The President stressed, "It is desirable for the U.S. to pull out its ground forces. But they say they are going to have the air force remain there. Since the air force is also an armed force, all the armed forces should be withdrawn." He seemed to strongly desire an independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said in a serious tone that he wanted the U.S. forces to be withdrawn as early as possible.

As for his country's relationship with the U.S., he said, "We are always ready to have dialogue with the U.S. if it wishes," and "We will continue to call for dialogue as we did in the past."

Relations with Japan

Q: What about the relations with Japan, our country?

A: Among the statements made by the President and other people, there was the following: "Because we are a homogeneous nation, we wish for a peaceful reunification under any circumstances. If the Japanese Government does not help in the reunification, we wish it will not at least hinder it."

President Looks Young

Q: President Kim Il Sung looked very healthy, didn't he?

A: Yes, he did. There was talk about the health of the President in some reports one or two years ago. We got an impression during our meeting that he was very healthy. We discussed various issues with him and he did not look 65 years old. To our questions he answered readily. He is very quick-minded, and what's more, he left us the impression that he spoke with great authority.

From beginning to end, he smilingly answered the questions put by Ogata, chief of the commentators' board. Anyway he looked very healthy. Especially, we had an interview with him while he was out on an on-the-spot guidance tour, and he seemed to be acting energetically according to his hard schedules and looked so well.

Impression of Pyongyang

Q: What is your impression of Pyongyang?

A: What surprised us most was the fact that though Pyongyang was destroyed several times by fires caused by war, the streets were very neat. The roads were wide and were lined with rows of plane trees.

As we are accustomed to the crowds in Tokyo, we felt the streets were deserted. Around 8:00 p.m. when we arrived there, we had a long spell of dry weather in the DPRK. We came to know later that, because of that, workers in the city including soldiers were going to the countryside to help farmers.

The DPRK's population density per square kilometer is 102, or below half that of Japan, which is 269. The sight was unimaginable for us, who know the bustles of Ginza (a shopping center in Tokyo). Maybe there is no traffic jam. We felt very envious of them.

Education

Q: The DPRK attaches great importance to education. Is that so?

A: Because of the short stay there, we did not travel to all the places. An 11-year compulsory education system is in force in the DPRK (free)—one year upper class in kindergarten, four year primary school and six year middle school—11 years in all.

From the fact that illiteracy was eliminated shortly after the liberation and that the younger generation is considered the future of the nation, we could guess that the country was much thinking of education.

Q: I hear that there are many students' and children's palaces set up in all parts of the country.

A: We couldn't imagine what they were like at first. You can understand that they are for conducting club activities in an organized way. Children gather after school at a big students' palace which is located in the center of a city, walking in lines, not in twos and threes.

Inside there are around 500 rooms, big and small, for club activities—music, dancing, physical culture, science and what not. The palace has a spacious hall so that a meeting may be held at any time, where they can make reports on the results of their club activities.

There we attended a musical instrument performance. What impressed us was a xylophone performance by a 13-year-old girl. That was very splendid. At a nursery, too, we saw four- or five-year-old little children playing musical instruments. I'm sure that they gradually become skillful to reach that level.

In the DPRK everyone enjoys music playing national musical instruments, European musical instruments and various other kinds of musical instruments.

Then, when I was wondering why that country was so zealous about music education, I came across the passage in the President's biography about his mother's cradle songs. It says how his mother's cradle songs had comforted and encouraged him in his life and in his revolutionary activities. The President was saying that he hoped that the growing children would have dream about their future and through music could advance forward cheerfully with hope.

Nursery System

Q: I hear that nurseries are also well equipped.

A: Nursery terms are various—one week, three weeks, one month and so on.

In the case of one week nursery, children are brought on Monday and taken to home on Saturday. During that period parents can work freely without worry about their children.

In Japan, too, both parents have come to work recently, but the rate is not so high as in the DPRK. Nurseries are so completely equipped that we want so far as to think that both parents in all households were working. People there work on three shifts depending on the occupations of the parents who send their children to nursery houses.

The need is also stressed to lessen the burden of domestic chores. Bakeries are in every country, but in that country we saw even rice cooking plants. They are said to be established to help each household save time to spend for cooking rice.

Living Standards

Q: Is it necessary for both husband and wife to work in order to raise their living standard?

A: The shortage of labor force is one of the reasons, I think. But it is thought natural in the DPRK that both parents should work. So, children didn't give us a negative impression of "key children," who are left alone at home while their parents are away from home for work). Rather, children seemed to enjoy their club activities at their children's palaces.

It may be a due question how the whole family enjoy their family life, and we could see a lot of families enjoying themselves here and there in the park on a holiday.

Q: I think by our standard that parents want to stay with their children. Is the way of thinking in the DPRK different from ours?

A: Children looked cheerful in the DPRK wherever we went. So I don't know whether it is good for children to live with their parents. I think children get accustomed to group life earlier than we guess.

I am not good at music. So, thinking there might be those not good at it among Korean children, too, I looked for such children. As one musical instrument is given each child, almost all children played a musical instrument although there was a difference in the level of skillfulness.

Q: What about the living standard?

A: Relations between Japan and Korea had been unfortunate for 36 years. The hardships the Korean nation suffered during that period are beyond imagination, I think. They say that their wish in those days was "to live in a tile-roofed house, to eat white rice and drink meat soup." And all these wishes are now realized.

Friendship Desired

Q: I think that we should deepen the relations between our two countries..

A: Yes, we should. I wish we could have deeper relations with that country. Replying to the questions by Ogata, President Kim Il Sung said that they wanted to trade with Japan more and wanted to buy more from Japan. He said that it was much better to trade with a neighbouring country than to trade with far away European countries and that this would be beneficial to both the peoples.

For us, Korea doesn't mean only north Korea nor only south Korea. I think we should further deepen friendship with this neighbouring country. This will do good to the future of Asia.

After school students gather at a city students' and children's palace for extracurricular activities.

DPRK, USSR Sign Fishery Protocol

A protocol on cooperation in fisheries between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Moscow on July 28, according to a report.

The protocol was signed by Kim Yum Sung, head of the fishery delegation of our country, and Vladimir Kamentsev, head of the fishery delegation of the Soviet Union.

Korea Must Not Be Divided, but Be Reunified

—Rodong Sinmun's Editorial—

"Korea Must Be Reunified, She Must Not Be Divided into 'Two Koreas'" is the headline of an editorial of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) August 3.

Ending division and achieving reunification is the greatest cherished desire of our nation and an urgent demand of our era of which the independent development of peoples is the main current, it declares.

The manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi clique to bar the reunification of the country and create "two Koreas" by freezing division, it says, can never be allowed or connived at, as they are acts insulting our people's national cause of reunification and going against the urgent demand of the times.

The editorial goes on:

We, in the name of the nation, sternly condemn and denounce the scheme of the puppets to obstruct our people's reunification cause and create "two Koreas" by relying upon outside forces, branding it as the greatest treason.

There is no greater and nobler national task for our people today than to reunify the bisected country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The country's reunification is a unanimous, ardent desire of all our nation. Korea must be reunified without fail, and never be divided into 'two Koreas'."

For the realisation of the country's reunification, the unanimous, ardent desire of all our nation, it is necessary, first of all, to rule out the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country and, particularly withdraw the U.S. troops, the chief obstacle to reunification, from south Korea.

To do so is the unanimous will of our people and the world peace-loving people, the basic demand of the principle of independence in the solution of the reunification question as laid down in the north-south joint statement and the UN resolution on the Korean question.

The attempt to detain the U.S. troops in south Korea, contravening the will of our people, violating the north-south joint statement and ignoring the UN resolution is an unpardonable flunkeyist treachery of selling the sovereignty and dignity of the nation to outside forces.

Stripping bare the sinister intention of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in arguing that the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is needed for "peace" in Korea and bringing in even the Japanese aggressive forces, the editorial continues:

It is because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of our country that peace is jeopardized in Korea today and the country has not been reunified.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who depend on outside forces to prolong their days are now ushering in south Korea even the Japanese aggressive forces which imposed colonial slavery upon our people in the past days.

The "South Korea-Japan Agreement on Continental Shelf" concluded by the south Korean puppets with the Japanese reactionaries is also designed to bring in the Japanese aggressive forces ever deeper and strengthen the tieup with them by handing over the seabed resources of the South Sea, the wealth of our people, to the latter.

The Pak Jung Hi clique do not confine themselves to clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors. They have virtually turned south Korea now into a boisterous field of action of the international monopolies.

Though peaceful reunification rules out the interference of outside forces and demands the north and the south join hands on the principle of great national unity, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique totally refuse any cooperation with us which is aimed at fundamentally improving and developing the north-south relations and promoting the cause of the country's reunification and are kicking up the "anti-communist" row and increasing tension, points out the editorial.

It goes on to expose that the south Korean puppets resort to a more organized repression against the south Korean patriotic, democratic forces demanding the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

It roundly exposes, among other things, the scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to create "two Koreas" by making the split of Korea a fait accompli on the international scene.

The editorial continues:

This finds manifestation in the proposals of "simultaneous entry into the UN" of north and south Korea and "cross recognition" peddled by the puppets.

The puppets' loud cry for "simultaneous entry into the UN" is by no means for the "removal of distrust" or "peace," still less for "reunification."

The question of our country's entry into the United Nations also should be solved from the standpoint of its reunification.

Our country must under no circumstances enter the UN divided. If it is to enter the United Nations before reunification, it should do so as a single state under a single national title after instituting at least a north-south confederation.

The proposal for "cross recognition" is a variation of that for "simultaneous entry into the UN."

The "recognition" of such "regime" opposed to the country's reunification would only foster the division of Korea.

Moreover, the present "regime" of south Korea is a puppet destitute of any sovereignty; it is no more than a tool for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in south Korea. Anyone who respects the interests and national sovereignty of the Korean people and wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not have any kind of relations with the south Korean puppet regime.

What is urgent for the reunification of the country is to oppose the Pak Jung Hi clique's plot to perpetuate division, actively support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society, and national reunification and see that a democratic power is established in south Korea. This is the only way of preserving peace in Korea and promoting the cause of the country's reunification.

The criminal manoeuvres of the puppets in taking a stance of confrontation with us, suppressing the patriotic democratic forces in south Korea and seeking to create "two Koreas" externally in conspiracy with outside forces, are aimed at fixing the division of Korea, keeping the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in south Korea and maintaining the puppet regime under the patronage of the U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression.

They are also an offspring of the puppets' serious crisis.

It is with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries that the south Korean puppets are so desperately trying to create "two Koreas" against reunification, the editorial points out, and further says:

The U.S. imperialists want to keep south Korea indefinitely under their domination, acting upon their aggressive strategy directed against our country and the socialist forces and the national liberation movement in Asia, and try to attain this aim by freezing the split of Korea and creating "two Koreas."

To carry out this heinous aggressive scheme, the U.S. imperialists are coming out with such pretexts as "equilibrium of strength" and "security" and attempting to justify their military occupation of south Korea, in defiance of the unanimous demand of our people and the world people and the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

While talking about the pullout of their ground forces from south Korea, the U.S. authorities plan to reinforce their air forces and leave the naval forces and other military personnel in south Korea. And the U.S. military chiefs blared that south Korea is under the "nuclear umbrella of the U.S."

This shows that the United States intends to largely increase its military forces to make up for the pullout of some of its ground forces from south Korea and exterminate the Korean nation with nuclear weapons and that it employs every conceivable means and method to force the permanent split upon the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists are increasing their military aid to the south Korean puppet clique.

Impudently meddling in the question of the U.S. troop pullout, the Japanese reactionaries manoeuvre openly and secretly to detain the U.S. troops in south Korea and instigate the puppets to split, tightening their shady fusion with the south Korean puppet clique in compliance with the demand of U.S. imperialism for their "big role" in filling up the so-called "vaccuum."

The "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists is an outright violation of the national independence, sovereignty and dignity of the Korean people and a grave menace to peace in Korea and Asia.

Our people will never permit the "two Koreas" plot designed to split our country and our nation for ever.

Saying that the Korean nation is facing a grave danger of permanent split owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without, the editorial stresses:

Anyone who is worried over the future of the nation cannot look on with folded arms at the present situation obtaining in our country.

Reunification is patriotism and division is treachery and national ruin. If Korea is bisected for ever, it means a national ruin of the Korean people who loved a single nation. It is Koreans who will suffer misfortunes from the division of Korea and it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries who will like it.

The north and south are one territory and the Korean people is one indivisible nation.

The patriotism of the Korean people is shown in aspiring after the reunification of the country, not allowing division, and in fighting for reunification.

All the Korean people, whether in the north or in the south or abroad, should rise up as one man to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and hew the road to reunification.

Declaring that for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, a nation-wide national united front should be formed on the principle of great national unity, the editorial continues:

To achieve a great national unity, the factors obstructive to it must be removed. The "anti-communist" policy of the south Korean puppet clique, their fascist repression of the patriotic forces and their war preparations are the obstacles to a great national unity. The south Korean people of all strata should struggle to put an end to the "anti-communist" policy of the puppet clique and their barbaric fascist repressive system and democratize south Korean society.

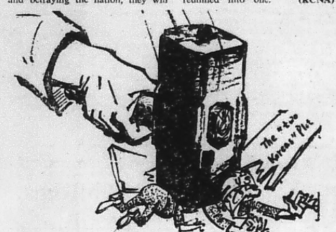
The south Korean puppet clique must immediately stop their treacherous acts to create "two Koreas" by relying upon the outside forces. They must renounce the "anti-communist" policy and the war machinations, abolish the "yusin" dictatorial system and "emergency decrees," stop their fascist suppression of the patriotic people calling for the democratization of society and national reunification and promptly release all the arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and democratic figures. If the south Korean puppets, seeking to create "two Koreas" along the line of split and war, persist in the criminal acts of selling the country and betraying the nation, they will only meet the same disgraceful end as that of the successive traitors.

The U.S. imperialists should renounce the "two Koreas" policy and, in accordance with the UN resolution, withdraw all their aggression troops and weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons from south Korea without delay, totally and for good, stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique to split and war and respond to our demand for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The Japanese reactionaries should not join in the scheme to create "two Koreas" and should refrain from defending the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and encouraging the south Korean puppet clique and stop all acts obstructive to the reunification of our country. Japan will get nothing beneficial to her by antagonizing herself to the Korean people.

Our people, holding as high as ever the patriotic banner of reunification, will strengthen in the future unity with all the patriotic forces of the country internally and unity with the world peace-loving countries and peoples externally for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The "two Koreas" plot will be frustrated and Korea will surely be reunified into one. (KCNA)



Yankees, Get Out of S. Korea, Stop Anti-Reunification Acts: RPR States

A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued a statement on July 30 in connection with the fact that recently the "Tenth South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting" was held in Seoul by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and a so-called "joint communique" was issued at its end, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The statement resolutely rejected the "joint communique" fabricated by the U.S. imperialists, the master, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooge, saying that its keynote is to limit and delay the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea and reinforce the armed forces on a large scale under the pretext of the "threat of southward aggression."

The statement recalled that after the publication of the "joint communique" the U.S. Defence Secretary at a press conference openly revealed their intention not to withdraw nuclear weapons from south Korea, announcing that south Korea is under the "nuclear umbrella" of the United States. The statement went on:

These moves are motivated by the aggressive intention of the Carter Administration to keep south Korea indefinitely as a colony and military base and zealously step up the "two Koreas" plot behind the facade of troop withdrawal.

This is also a very dangerous move through which the U.S. imperialists attempt to justify the arms reinforcement under the pretext of the "threat of southward aggression" and secure the superiority of strength, build up the attacking power and increase tensions on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia and, at the same time, give a shot in the arms of the Pak Jung Hi *yusin* (revitalisation) dictatorship on the verge of collapse and encourage the fascist clique to the suppression of the people and war preparations.

The statement pungently denounced the criminal "joint communique" fabricated by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to step up the "two Koreas" plot and war preparations behind the smokescreen of the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops and strongly demanded its total nullification.

The early and total withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea, the source of war in Korea and the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, is the unanimous demand of our people and a stern demand of the present time when the people are carving out their destiny by themselves, and necessity of history, the statement stressed, and continued:

The so-called south Korea-U.S. joint communique, in which a personal message of U.S. President Carter to heinous flunkeyist-traitor Pak Jung Hi was elaborated word by word, is aimed not at speeding up the plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea but at pushing ahead with the plan for arms reinforcement and war preparations. This is a violation of the pledges to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Further, the Carter Administration reaffirmed the U.S. commitments on the defence of south Korea to Pak Jung Hi and promised to give the largest scale military assistance. This cannot but be a dangerous move contradictory to the pledges to stop aid to a regime suppressing human rights.

The United States must immediately withdraw all armed forces of aggression including its troops and nuclear weapons as urgently demanded by the Korean people and the times, discontinue aid to the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship rejected by the south Korean people for its fascist and treacherous acts and stop at once all acts of interference obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

With the united strength and the resolute resistance of the entire people we will bury the *yusin* dictatorship engrossed in fascist repression and treachery to execute the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea, realise democracy in south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

(KCNA)

U.S. Must Pull Its Troops Out of S. Korea To Honor Carter's Commitments

The world peace-loving people have closely watched how the present U.S. Administration will put into action its "campaign pledges" to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

In this context the U.S. authorities showed a series of moves of late. With regard to the problem of the U.S. troop pullback, Habib, U.S. Under-secretary of State and G. Brown, Chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited south Korea and Japan in May. And, toward the end of July, H. Brown, U.S. Secretary of Defence, and his party flew into Seoul carrying a "message" of the U.S. President and held the "South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting" with the Pak Jung Hi junta and issued a "joint communique." And the U.S. Secretary of Defence had press conferences on the results of the meeting in Seoul and Washington. Besides, the Secretary of State and other high-ranking officials in the U.S. authorities spoke of this problem on many occasions.

But at the "consultative meeting" and in the "message," "joint communique" and press conferences, the authorities made no mention of the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops. On the contrary, they made it clear that the United States is seeking a crafty aim to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by its troops, step up war preparations, keep hold on south Korea indefinitely and create "two Koreas," not withdrawing its troops from south Korea immediately, totally and for good.

According to the "joint communique," in case of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, it will be confined only to the ground troops and carried out over a period of four-five years. It said that only 6,000 troops would be withdrawn by the end of 1978 and the pullout of the remaining forces be effected "phase by phase" in view of the development of the situation while taking steps for "strengthening" and "modernizing" the south Korean puppet army, and the main forces would remain there to the last.

Besides, the air and naval forces, intelligence, communications and other support units will be left in south Korea as they are and, especially, the air force units be "reinforced" on a large scale. And the "UN Command" will be maintained and a "joint south Korea-U.S. command" be set up.

In the true sense of the word, this is not "pullout" but arms reinforcement.

And Brown in his press conference gave his opinion of protecting the south Korean authorities "under the U.S. nuclear umbrella."

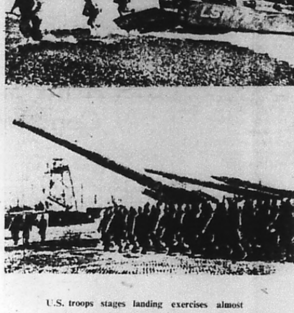
Talking about the "military existence" of the United States in Asia and the Pacific and its "continued existence as a major state" in this region, he said that the United States keeps large allied units of the U.S. ground, naval and air forces in Japan, Okinawa and the Guam for "prompt deployment" in south Korea when "necessary."

As facts show, the U.S. imperialists, while talking about the "withdrawal," try in actuality to introduce into south Korea more than they plan to withdraw from there and attempt to carry out the tactical replacement of their aggression troops under the slogan of "withdrawal" to strengthen the combat power.

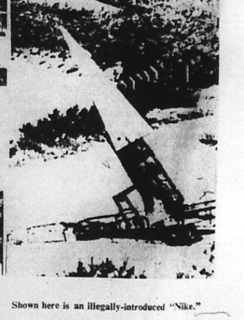
They have gone the length of threatening the Korean people with nuclear weapons.

This shows that although the U.S. imperialists talk about "pullout," they try in practice to hasten war preparations and keep Korea divided into two for ever by "strength," maintaining and strengthening their military occupation of south Korea.

Behind the facade of the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces, the United States is reinforcing the puppet army and encouraging the Pak Jung Hi junta to step up war preparations and drawing the Japanese militarist forces into their policy of aggression and war against Korea.



U.S. troops stages landing exercises almost every day in the sea off south Korea. (Above) Big-calibre guns are brought into south Korea.



Shown here is an illegally-introduced "Nike."

"Yusin" System Is Designed to Create "Two Koreas"

The "yusin" (revitalization) system established in south Korea is a rigorous fascist system and a treacherous system of split barring the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi junta use the "yusin" system as an instrument in viciously challenging the Korean people's cause of reunification and persistently seeking a split.

The "yusin" system was set up to put down the desire of the south Korean people for reunification and have a confrontation with us at a stirring time when the 3,000 *ri* land was seething with a yearning for reunification after the announcement of the historic north-south joint statement. The motive and purpose of its fabrication were to seek the permanent division of the nation.

Pak Jung Hi said that the "buildup of national strength" is the "supreme task of the October yusin" and the "October yusin is for confrontation with the north" and that "unification by prevailing over communism" is the "basic policy for carrying out the task of yusin." This reveals that the "yusin" system is one for perpetuating the division of the country.

The content of the so-called "institutional reform" carried out through the "October yusin" farce and all the treacherous acts perpetrated with it as a lever disclose with added clarity the anti-popular and splitting nature of the "yusin" system.

Through the "yusin" farce, Pak Jung Hi seized unlimited dictatorial powers—the right to control legislation, jurisdiction and administration, police, intelligence and all other power organs, the right to the revision of the "constitution," the exclusive right to deal with the question of reunification, the "right to hold national referendum" on "major policies" and "extraordinary supreme power." He replaced the former system of direct election of the puppet president with a "system" of "indirect election" through the "national conference for unification," a tool under the thumb of the "president," cancelled the provisions restricting the successive election to "presidency" to three times and extended the term of office from four years to six, thereby legalizing his long-term office.

The "yusin" farce of Pak Jung Hi was virtually another coup d'etat which was staged with the criminal intention to establish a treacherous system of split in south Korea and gratify his lust of power under this system.

After the fabrication of the "yusin" system, Pak Jung Hi challenged the Korean people's cause of reunification more viciously, wantonly and craftily.

Patent proof of this was that he announced the so-called "special statement" in June 1973, declaring the "two Koreas" plot his "policy."

The fabrication of the "yusin" system was the biggest political fraud for abusing the north-south dialogue arranged with so much efforts for the treacherous manoeuvres and an unpardonable perfidious act putting down the burning desire of the people for the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the country.

The Pak Jung Hi junta are getting more frantic with the plot to perpetuate the national split under the "yusin" system.

It is the most heinous treacherous act to whip up "anti-communism," talking about "harmony and unity" based on the "yusin ideal," and brutally suppress on this pretext the patriotic democratic forces desirous of democratization of society and the country's reunification.

The suppression of the people by the puppets under the "yusin" system is in essence a criminal move to realise their ambition for long-term office by suppressing and getting rid of the patriotic democratic forces and political adversaries who advocate reunification and by perpetuating the division.

Seoul is not only persistently seeking a test of strength with Pyongyang openly clamouring that "yusin" is "for confrontation with the north," but also hastening war preparations, crying for "prevailing over communism" and "vanquishing communism." This lays a grave obstacle in the way of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The warmaniacs force the youth and middle aged in south Korea enlisted in the puppet army, the "homeland defence reserve forces" and the "student homeland defence corps" to carry rifles levelled at the fellow countrymen, herd out even women and aged people into war exercises and bleed the people white through the imposition of the "defence tax."

Crying about the "measures" to make up for the U.S. troop pullout, the south Korean authorities plan to introduce into south Korea modern weapons and military equipment worth thousands of millions of dollars within a few years to come. And they are working round the clock to perfect war preparations by receiving large quantities of weapons from the U.S. troops occupying south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi junta claim that these moves are needed to check "southward invasion" by someone.

But this is a sophistry designed to cover up their treacherous and bellicose nature.

A threat that practically exists in Korea today is the threat of northward invasion, not the threat of "southward invasion."

The arms reinforcement stepped up by the puppets on the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion" is a criminal move to incite the north-south confrontation, perpetuate the division and, furthermore, impose another scourge of war upon the Korean people.

The splittist nature of the "yusin" system finds clear expression also in that the Pak Jung Hi junta are manoeuvring more zealously than ever before to depend on outside forces on the basis of this system.

This is clearly instanced by the fact that these days the south Korean authorities, ignoring the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, are more tightly clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialists and opposing their troop withdrawal.

The south Korean authorities are further tightening the political, economic and military tie-up with the Japanese reactionaries. The authorities have opened wide the road for their reinvasion of south Korea and are begging for their patronage, offering to them even the seabed resources, the common wealth of the nation.

All facts show that it is a most urgent task for the democratization of south Korean society and for the peace and peaceful reunification of the country to oust a pack of such quislings as Pak Jung Hi from "power" and abolish such system of split as the "yusin" system.

The "yusin" system of split, a target of the people's rejection and denunciation, must be abolished and Pak Jung Hi, the vicious splittist, be expelled from "power" without delay.

The schemes of the Pak Jung Hi junta to stay on in power by dint of such treacherous system as the "yusin" system and create "two Koreas" by freezing the division are an anachronistic daydream.

World Public Demand Total U.S. Pullout from South Korea

Chongryun Del. Attends First Unified Anti-Bomb Conf. Held in Hiroshima

The first unified world conference against nuclear weapons in 14 years opened in Hiroshima, Japan, on August 3 with about 550 Japanese and foreign delegates attending.

For the first time since 1963, the ban-the-bomb conference was held jointly by the Communist-affiliated Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo) and the Socialist-supported Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikin).

Present at the conference were about 150 foreign representatives from 30 countries and 14 international organizations and about 400 Japanese pacifists, scholars and trade union leaders.

A seven-member Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) delegation entrusted by the Korean National Peace Committee, also attended the conference.

Shinmura Takeshi, professor emeritus of Nagoya University and representative of the Committee for the Unification of Anti-Nuclear Bomb Campaigns, in his address before the opening session said that it was very significant that the conference was held when the situation concerning the nuclear problem was tense. He called for an intensified international joint movement for the elimination of all the nuclear weapons on the globe.

The international conference on Aug. 3 and 4 was followed by two plenary sessions on Aug. 5 and 6. They were: the first plenary session "What Do We Appeal on August 6, 1977, in Hiroshima and on August 9, in Nagasaki in Order to March Together to Ban Nuclear Weapons?"; the second plenary session "What Must We Do and Can We Do for Elimination of Nuclear Arms and Protection of the Atomic Bomb Victims?"

The Chongryun delegation attended the plenary session and commission meetings. They, in their address, detailed the present situation in south Korea where nuclear arms are stockpiled by the U.S. They demanded the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea along with all nuclear arms including nuclear weapons deployed there.

Prior to holding the conference, the participants of the International Symposium on the Damage and Aftereffects of Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki August 2 issued a statement which called for the United States to dismantle all its nuclear weapons stockpiled in south Korea.

(Full text, see box)

Photo shows the participants of the 1977 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

NGO Participants Call for Withdrawal of Nuke from S. Korea

—Statement—

We, who have participated in an International Symposium on the Damage and Aftereffects of Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, held under the sponsorship of nongovernmental organizations (NGO),

Whereas two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki claimed instantly hundreds of thousands of lives,

Whereas numerous people are still suffering from aftereffects of the atomic bombings,

Whereas there are deployed in south Korea over 600 nuclear warheads with a total yield 1,000 times as powerful as a Hiroshima-type A bomb,

Whereas total destruction of nuclear weapons is a supreme task for survival of mankind,

1. Call upon the United States to dismantle all its nuclear weapons stockpiled in south Korea and its adjacent areas as quickly as possible, and to discontinue protecting south Korea under a nuclear umbrella,

2. Urge the United States to suspend any military aid which will contribute to nuclear-arming of the south Korean forces.

2 August 1977
Hiroshima JAPAN

Signed	
Sean MacBride	Ireland
Ms Peggy Duff	UK
Ms Mary M. Kaufman	US
Ms Rose Booth	UK
William Wilson	UK
Ven. N.M. Wipulasara	Sri Lanka
Ms Barbara Reynold	US
Uvais Ahmad	Sri Lanka
Ms Sheila Oakes	UK
D. L.B. Sztanyik	Hungary
Dr. Z. Denek Dienstbidier	Czechoslovakia
Dr. Danilo Petrovic	Yugoslavia
Ms Ruth Gage Colby	US
Ed. Hederman	US
Ms Ruth Heath	US

Prominent Japanese Hold Meet.

Prominent Japanese figures of various circles on July 26 held in Tokyo a "Meeting to Hear a Report on the Campaign for Collecting 1,000 Signatures Concerning the Korean Question" at which they expressed the resolve to keep up the vigorous movement actively supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanding that the U.S. and Japanese governments renounce the policy of military intervention in Korea and the United States immediately withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

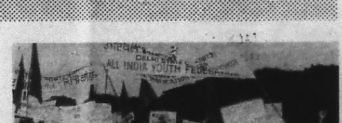
The meeting was convened to hear a report on the success made in the campaign to collect signatures for an "Appeal on the Korean Question" jointly issued by prominent figures.

The meeting was attended by the initiators of the appeal—Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Miyamoto Kenji, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Makieda Motofumi,Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); and Ishikawa Makoto, Adviser to Sohyo—and representatives of trade union and women's organizations, scholars, intellectuals and other personages of various circles of Japan.

Invited there was Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The appeal demanded that the governments of Japan and the United States renounce the policy of military intervention in Korea and the U.S. Government discharge the international obligation to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement and withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea at an early date and immediately ship nuclear weapons out of south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly in 1975.

The appeal demanded that the governments of Japan and the U.S. withdraw at once the integration policies in the political, economic, military and cultural fields which are obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and refrain from pursuing policies encroaching upon the national rights of the Korean people.



Delhi Youth Federation's demonstrators July 25 marched on U.S. Embassy, New Delhi, raising slogans demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

The appeal said:

We propose to organize various activities in most diversified forms, such as meeting, demonstration and signature campaign, by mobilizing public opinion in your countries during this month, with emphasis on the following problems:

—To strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, all mass destruction weapons, all foreign combat equipment from south Korea,

—To carry on action to denounce the dictorrial "regime" which carried matters with a high hand in south Korea and save the south Korean democratic figures and patriots, the victim of the fascist repression,

—To wage a movement to support and assist the people of the southern half who are fighting for the reunification of the country and democracy in south Korea,

—To make your people actively support the efforts of the Korean people who are striving to realise the reunification of the country on the three principles of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement the keynote of which is complete independence, the peaceful reunification of the country without the use of force and great national unity transcending the institutional differences in politics, economy, culture and philosophy, which are reclarified in the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Lat. Amer. Com.

The Latin American Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People issued a statement in Mexico on July 13, supporting the appeal addressed to the world peace-loving peoples by public organisations of the DPRK on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The statement pointed out:

It is 24 years since the gunfiring ceased in Korea, but the armistice has not been converted into a durable peace, the danger of a new war is increasing day by day and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme national desire of the Korean people, remains unrealized.

This is entirely due to the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea, the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. and south Korean authorities and their "two Koreas" plot to divide the country for good.

In order to remove the danger of a new war from Korea and achieve her independent and peaceful reunification, first of all, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

We hold that if the United States truly wants peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, it must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from south Korea, taking along its troops, nuclear weapons and other weapons of destruction in accordance with the UN resolution.

Delhi State Com.

On the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, the Delhi State Committee of All India Youth Federation staged a massive demonstration on July 25 before U.S. Embassy in New Delhi and submitted a memorandum demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and supporting peaceful reunification of Korea. Later on, the demonstrators submitted a memorandum to the representatives of the puppet clique of south Korean "regime" in New Delhi demanding the release of patriotic youth, students and other democratic figures suffering long years of imprisonment in south Korean prisons.

The Delhi State Committee said in its memorandum submitted to the U.S. Embassy:

We vehemently condemn the new war preparations and the recent serious act of violation of air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the U.S. imperialists. We strongly demand in the words of the resolution of non-aligned countries that "the imperialist war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea should be stopped immediately all the war means including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea be removed; all the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea, the foreign military bases be dismantled and the Korean Military Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement."

Nor. Stu. Com.

A demonstration and a meeting were held on July 7 before the U.S. Embassy in Oslo, the capital of Norway, in demand of the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

They were co-sponsored by the Students Association of Norway and the anti-imperialist committee for solidarity with the Third World on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The demonstration was preceded by a meeting.

At the meeting the speakers denounced the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their military aid to the puppet Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime." They strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their aggression troops and all their arms including nuclear weapons and military equipment from south Korea.

In addition to this in the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, public orgnisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received solidarity letters or telegrams from **the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation** and their counterparts in the **GDR, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, the Soviet Union, Burundi, Syria, Norway, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Pakistan** and **Democratic Yemen.**

KCNA Blasts Seoul Over 200-M. Sea Zone

The acting co-chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Coordination Commission made public a so-called "statement" on July 22 in connection with the fact that we established the 200-mile economic sea zone and proclaimed it to the world, according to a report from Seoul.

He came out with a proposal to open a meeting of the North-South Coordination Commission to "iron out the differences of view," blaring that the establishment of the 200-mile economic sea zone would "cause a trouble" and that they could "not recognize" it.

This is preposterous indeed.

As is known, it is for the purpose of protecting, conserving and developing our resources that we proclaimed the 200-mile economic sea zone.

This is an entirely just measure to defend our national sovereignty as many countries of the world, especially, our neighbouring countries have already established the 200-mile economic sea limit.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities are taking issue with us, making much ado as if some big trouble would occur.

We resolutely reject such act of theirs, branding it as an intolerable challenge to our legitimate exercise of sovereignty.

By speaking ill of our legitimate step of establishing the economic sea zone, the south Korean authorities have revealed their true color as traitors thinking nothing of the nation and sovereignty and bartering away the country and the nation.

As everyone knows, the south Korean puppets, consistently toeing the line of the U.S. and Japan, have made south Korea thoroughly subjugated not only to the United States as its colony but doubly to the Japanese reactionaries, selling off the sovereignty of the nation lock, stock and barrel.

Worse yet, they concluded the criminal "south Korea-Japan fisheries agreement" with the Japanese reactionaries and sold off the south Korean fishing grounds and the south Korean fishermen's right to existence, and now went the length of committing the criminal act of concluding such subjugating and treacherous agreement as the "south Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf" to trade off wholesale the seabed resources of south Korea.

We think that the south Korean authorities must clearly know what vehement indignation and wrath of our nation their treacherous act evokes.

As to the proposal of the south Korean side to hold a meeting of the North-South Coordination Commission on the question of our establishment of 200-mile economic sea zone, it means to discuss a problem belonging to our sovereignty. This is not worthy of giving a moment's notice.

Their talking about opening a meeting of the North-South Coordination Commission is nothing but a third rate trick to mislead public opinion and shark the responsibility for their act of rupturing the north-south dialogue in violation of the north-south joint statement.

If the south Korean authorities are interested even in the least in the resumption of the dialogue, they should not cling to such trick but unconditionally accept our just demand that they honestly comply with all the requirements contained in the north-south joint statement.

The south Korean authorities must strictly observe the principles of national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement, give up the "two Koreas" plot, desist from the fascist repressive atrocities committed under the signboard of "anti-communism," discontinue the war preparations stepped up under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion" and unconditionally and totally release all the patriots and democratic figures arrested and imprisoned for the mere reason that they advocated democratic freedom and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must discontinue the reckless manoeuvres to prolong their remaining days on the strength of outside forces by bartering away the interests of the country and the nation to the foreign aggressors and stop the criminal act of using the dialogue for their treacherous aim.

(KCNA)

Jap. Gov. Refuses Reentry Of 3 S. Koreans

Japanese Government July 26 revealed that it has received a telegram from Donald Fraser, Chairman of the U.S. House International Organizations' Subcommittee, about the planned visit to Washington of three south Korean residents in Japan.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Sonoda said on July 27, however, the government's policy of not allowing them to reenter Japan if they leave the country without proper passport remains unchanged.

The three south Korean residents including Cho Hwal Chun, Secretary of National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and for Promotion of Reunification (Hanmintong), had sought government approval for reentry after visiting Washington where they wish to testify before the Fraser committee investigating Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case.

Sonoda said Fraser's telegram addressed to him, which he received on July 23 was not an official one and that it did not make any request for Japan's special consideration for issuing reentry permits, to the three south Koreans.

He said if the subcommittee officially wants to hear them, a formal request should be made through diplomatic channels.

Chief Cabinet Secretary told Japanese reporters Fraser confirmed in the telegram that one of his committee secretariat members had sent letters to the three Koreans in Japan inviting them to Washington to discuss unofficially the Kim Dae Jung case with some of his secretariat staff.

The Japanese Government decided to reject reentry requests by the south Koreans for the reason that they have no proper passports or other certificates which can be considered valid.

Int'l Com. for Korea's Reunion

International organisations and foreign public organisations issued an appeal and statements on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

They held that the reunification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung and the four-point national salvation proposal for the reunification of the country set forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued an appeal on July 11 to the committees for supporting Korea's reunification, governments, political parties, public organisations and individual personages of various countries of the world that are active for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

U.S. Army Sec. Holds War Confabs in Seoul

U.S. army secretary Alexander crept into south Korea on July 30, according to a report from Seoul.

It was reported that staying in south Korea till August 2 he would hold military confabs with the puppet army bosses and inspect the U.S. eighth army command, "south Korea-U.S. first army corps group" and the U.S. second infantry division occupying south Korea.

This shows that his trip is a criminal one aimed at further perfecting the plan of aggression and instigating the puppets who, seized with a war fever, are behaving more recklessly with each passing day.

We can not overlook the fact that the United States dispatched the army secretary to south Korea in the wake of the south Korean tour of a party led by the U.S. Defence Secretary, which was sent there a few days ago to hold the so-called "south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" with the puppets and discuss the plan for the reinforcement of the armed forces of aggression and war preparations behind the facade of the U.S. troop pullout.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are persistently scheming to achieve the aggressive purpose to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and dominate the whole of Korea, flouting with the talk about the U.S. troops pullback, the desire of the Korean people and the world people and public opinion for peace in Korea and the realisation of her cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

On the eve of the U.S.' Army Secretary's arrival in Seoul, Cushman, "commander of the south Korea-U.S. first army corps group," babbled that south Korea should establish a communication network for going over to a long-distance communication system in preparation for a war. This also revealed their aggressive design.

The United States, however, will not be able to achieve the aggressive purpose through a war gamble.

It will only show that it is going against the trend of the times.

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw unconditionally, immediately and totally all their armed forces of aggression from south Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

Jap. Rightists Stage Mil. Training at DMZ

According to a south Korean broadcasting, 46 Japanese rightist youths conducted on July 29 and 30 military training south of Korean demilitarized zone.

They are members of the "East Asian People's Corps" formed by eight newborn rightist organizations, including the Youth Patriotic Party and the Dai-Nippon Kenkoku Kai.

It is said that the first overseas training program of the group was mapped out with the cooperation of a retired south Korean major general and the Seiren Tsugaku Do (Youth Philosophical Research Institute) in Mie Prefecture, Japan, directly organized to put in operation the military training.

The recent military exercize is not acedental. This clearly shows how desperate the Japanese reactionaries may become to make inroads into south Korea.

This is also clear how the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak clique may deepen their dirty connection.

Swed. TV Exposes Corrupt S. Korean Society

Swedish T.V. No. 1 exposed the corrupt and ailing south Korean society several times between July 16 and 18, according to a report.

It said:

The living conditions of the south Korean workers are growing worse.

Their wages continue to drop.

Their life is becoming more difficult because the prices are steadily rising owing to the inflation and tax imposition is increasing due to the snowballing military expenses.

Referring to the long work-day forced upon the south Korean workers, deprived even of the right to rest, it continued:

This is their daily life.

The people are dehumanized.

They have no right to strike.

Suppression of people continues in south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime" is bitterly criticized within and without for its suppression of people in south Korea.

The only weapon used by Pak Jung Hi against those who oppose the south Korean "regime" is wholesale arrest and sentence to death.

There is no freedom of speech, the press and religion in south Korea. The south Korean Christians fight for the freedom of mankind.

Nearly all the opposition leaders of south Korea were arrested and the opposition parties within the "national assembly" are directed by those who are bribed by the "regime."

A large number of people were arrested on charges of involvement in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party." People think the Pak "regime" fabricated the "case" to suppress the people by proclaiming "emergency decrees."

Political prisoners are put to harsh torture.

Despite the continued suppression of people, those opposed to the south Korean "regime" are fighting in defence of human rights.

Exposing the south Korean puppet clique's bribery scandal in the United States, the T.V. laid bare that the Pak Jung Hi clique bribed many U.S. congressmen and invited them to south Korea to spend extravagant holidays.

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